THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,543. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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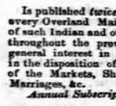
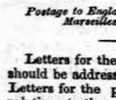
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 Clipper ship FRENCHMEN, 1150 Tons Register, W. GALLOWAY, Commander, will sail about the middle of April. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at 10 A.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 9 A.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

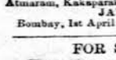
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalsparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. —A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 135, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem; and

Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort Translator's Office, 28th February 1863.

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TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4 Bake house Lane, Rampart Row, well adopted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

23rd March 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious, and airy HOUSE, situated at Hormusjee Bomonjee Lane, near the Town Barracks, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLEYWALLA, next to Dr. Dallas, Solicitor's Office.

TO LET.—AT MAHABLESHWAR for the present season, Alfred Cottage, pleasantly situated on the Sattara Road and well furnished. Apply to NANSEY PARPIA, or MR. P. MYATT, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—At Bandora for six months certain, that Bungalow lately in the occupation of J. P. CORNFORTH, Esq., The Bungalow is well-furnished with every requisite, and can be rented at once.—Apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Ca-semeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Fiannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

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Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Duke of Wellington*, Captain MATTHEW AULD, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain AULD, will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain AULD.

Bombay, 30th March 1863.

MR. JOHN HURST is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES STEVENS BUDGETT, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Kamptee.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd 4th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Easter Holidays.

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For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and Chins,
R. D. PEEBLES, Act. Agent, Bombay.

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A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.

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EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.

Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—The affairs of this Society having been wound up (for the reasons which are explained in printed Circulars which may be had on application to the undersigned) the amounts due to the respective Shareholders will be paid by the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Nicol & Co., on and after the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 and 2.

J. W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

28th March 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

HARBOUR WORKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made, Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule,

G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd Mrch 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium to be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit, in favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

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BENEFIT OF DAVE CARSON,
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THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2ND, 1863.

MR. DAVE CARSON begs to call the attention of the Public to the effective and novel Programme arranged for the occasion of his benefit, when he trusts to meet with that patronage and support which the kind marks of favour that have hitherto greeted his efforts to amuse, justifies him in some extent in anticipating. No exertions will be spared in giving effect to every portion of the night's Performance, and he trusts none of his friends will be backward in coming forward to honour his Bill drawn upon—

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Endorsed by gratitude, and stamped by
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WALKING ON THE CEILING HEAD DOWNWARDS,

Which effort is considered the Wonder of Wonders. The Secret lying in the shoes which are brought to and taken from the Theatre in an iron box not to be inspected even by the Members of the Company, "Am I right or any other man," "How do you do."

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DAVE CARSON in a New Original comic Sketch—
THE UNWARRANTED INTRUSION.

In which scene the Beneficiary will endeavour to BREAK HIS NECK.

By particular desire the new local song will be repeated entitled—
THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE.

PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

Medley overture.....S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, strike boys, strike.....Minstrels.
Little Nell.....H. C. Campbell.
D, d d d, Dolay Jones.....Dave Carson.
Lilly Bell.....T. P. Brower.
Pickeyune Butler.....Dave Carson.
Jenny Lane.....J. O. Pierce.

Finale to Part first.

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE.

BY DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Ballad.....H. C. Campbell.
Comic Duet, (an unwarranted intrusion) Carson & Pierce.
Solo Rock Harmonicon.....J. O. Pierce.
After which the Wonderful AFRICAN GIANT, "Pummelow," will make HIS FIRST and LAST APPEARANCE.
Musical Interlude.....J. O. Pierce.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the
BURLESQUE CIRCUS
Terminating with the
TERRIFIC ASCENT OF LA PERCH.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7th—for the benefit of L. F. PALIN.

N. B.—Gentlemen intending to enjoy the Holidays in the Mofussil are requested to remain in town to witness this performance.

(Signed) DAVE CARSON.

Mr. L. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

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The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

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The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

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COMMISSION.

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3 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"	
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1 Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	"	
Sight at 1s.	11¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

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Do. 6 do.	5 "
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REMITTANCE.

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COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, or interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

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The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

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" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

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Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

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EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

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" On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight.....frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ..... " 2-53 " "
" On Demand ..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

For London.

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The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

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T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland } do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }
Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 21 day's sight... }
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 27th March 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s.11¾d.
" On demand.....
On Scotland } Is. 11¾d.
On Ireland }
Circular Notes ..... Is. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the etters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the erson to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 30	Nussif Mohmed	Nacoda	Cochin 16.
	Wellington	Ditchbura	London 10 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 31	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Telchiree.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Wellington*, from London.—Mr. Hugo Martin; Mrs. Weathall; and Mrs Ditchburn.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Two hundred and seven natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Brunelle*, A. C. Ockney, board to Liverpool.
Ship *Fattay Allum*, A. Arther, bound to Calcutta.
Barque *Helena*, H. P. Dill, bound to Batavia.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Jessore*, for Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—311 bags Linseed, 466½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; loose Sapanwood, 100 cwt., Khatesy Runchore.

Pride of the Ocean.—700 bundles Surseesced, 350 cwt. Rowchund Amocluck; 10 bales Cow Hides, 75 corges, Mohmud Natha and Co.; 17 cases Bloodstones, 13 cwt. P. M. de Silva and Co.

Hornet.—565 pieces E. Teeth, 34 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., Narunjee Damodhur.

DEPOSITS.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the Seas.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 12 bales Wool, 35 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Gopaljee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govind Girdhur.

City of Agra.—348 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., William Nicol and Co.

Algiers.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govind Girdhur; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee.

Melitus.—200 bundles loose Coir, 90 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Feronia.—650 bags Linseed, 975 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 600 bundles Gall, 300 cwt., Dossa Mooljee.

Concordia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Trikumjee Veiljee and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jugmohundass Savalldass and Co.

Vittoria.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.; 234 bundles Gall, 117 cwt., Jewraj Damoder.

Beloochee.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Bhimjee Curpall; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Gangjee Dhunjee; 180 bundles Coir Cables, 315 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee & Co.

Arundel.—80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., J. Siegtried and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Stearns Hobart & Co.

Herald.—26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Sunker Paudoorung; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee.

Brunette.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Magnolia.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Assaria Sewram; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Ludha Poonay.

King of Algeria.—250 bales Cotton, 835 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Wasp.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Aspail Mooljee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull; 13 bales Cotton, 45½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Dawn of Hope.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur.

City of Agra.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Tomogonops.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Coronet.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Ocean Empress.—1,347 bags Rapeseed, 2,020½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Saint Thomas.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 105 bags Linseed, 157½ cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown, Standen.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
1954	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
531	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
756	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
1097	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
187	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
497	Maldon, Scals.	Feb. 4
724	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
947	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
550	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
601	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
973	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	Dec. 1
492	Sirocco	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	Dec. 30
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.	
905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1082	Ann Maria, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1242	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1332	Bulwark, Rainsantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
1467	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Beacke, (put back dismasted.)	Dec. 7
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 10
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 3
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 6
980	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Dec. 24
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Jan. 6
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 8
1302	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Feb. 8
1165	Gatuneau, Cumming.	Feb. 18
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 19
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 13
1596	John Lyon, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Methuan, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.	Feb. 13
1091	Noemi Germne, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Sonnawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
1033	Sam Meadel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 18
867	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 19
977	Shah Cheragh—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1100	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1022	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
1132	Tim, Whittler.	Dec. 2
995	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
993	Bienaritra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Coldwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA BROADSHEGHUR.	
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino, Woodward.	
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	Jan. 17
795	Southern Rights.	
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM GALLE.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
792	Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1381	Dragoon.	
853	England.	Feb. 7
	Lewchow, Sinclair.	Dec. 24
	FROM SUN

to be seen in the house at that hour also. The turban was afterwards found from a banyan, with whom the prisoner had pledged it for three rupees.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

STEALING GOVERNMENT NOTES.—Joaquim Fernand, a Portuguese, aged thirteen years, was placed at the bar charged with stealing three Government notes, for ten rupees each, the property of Mr. J. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce stated, he was Superintendent of the Elphinstone Press and Land Company. Prisoner was his domestic servant. Last Sunday at about twelve o'clock, he saw Government notes for five hundred and seventy-five rupees safe in a chest of drawer in his house. The drawer was locked by him. Next morning on opening the drawer witness missed three notes of ten rupees each. Witness asked prisoner if any one had been to his drawer for notes. Prisoner said "What is notes." At about nine A.M. prisoner brought witness' breakfast. Witness again asked him about the notes. Prisoner said "What is notes." Witness then said that he would sent prisoner to Mr. Forjett. Upon hearing Mr. Forjett's name prisoner immediately confessed the theft.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

Looking at the tender age of the prisoner he was ordered by the Magistrate to receive ten stripes.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Wittoo Gunnia was brought up charged with stealing a purse, containing five annas and seven pies, the property of Shurfoodeen Abdool Curreem, on Monday last.

On Monday last, at about seven P.M., while the prosecutor was standing at a shop on the Bhendy Bazar road, prisoner stood on his right hand. At that time witness had a purse in his pocket. Witness felt some body's hand in his pocket. Witness turned and saw the prisoner. Witness caught him by hand, and found the purse and the money containing it in prisoner's hand. Witness immediately called a police peon, and gave the prisoner in his custody.

The statement of the prosecutor was corroborated by two other witnesses.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Allaruckia Dewjee, a Mahomedan, aged twenty, was charged with having in his possession, a piece of iron, of the value of six rupees, the property of Dhurumsee Poonja.

The prisoner, it appeared, was carrying the iron along the road when police sepoy No. 686, having some reason to suspect the prisoner, entered into a friendly conversation with him, and through his enquiries about the iron, where it came from, and where it was going to, at last obtained an offer of half the iron for himself and when sepoy took the iron, the prisoner ran away. This appearing still more suspicious the prisoner was recaptured and the servant of the person from whom it was stolen, identified it, as his master's property. The prisoner was therefore charged with the offence of being unable to account for possession of the iron.

Prisoner said in defence that he bought it from a calasee, but could not tell where to find him.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government in the Railway Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1863.

From Captain H. F. HANCOCK,
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Dated 3rd March 1863.—No. 29.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the open portion of the Baroda Railway, north of Surat, which I have lately inspected agreeably to Government instructions.

2. All the line is in good running order, and the proportion between Surat and Broach and the newly opened line north of Baroda is properly ballasted; but a great deal of ballast is still required between Broach and Baroda. In same places between the 43rd and 60th miles there are not more than three inches of clean ballast under the sleepers. I have no doubt that much ballast has run to waste in the black soil underneath, and that more has actually been spread than is now to be seen, but at present considering that it has been opened more than two years the unfinished condition of this part of the line is anything but creditable to the Railway Company. I was glad to see a large quantity of ballast stored near Etola, and to find that an engine is regularly employed in ballasting.

3. Several brick arches between Surat and Broach failed in 1860-61, and others appear to have given way since. They have been replaced by timbers or sandwich girders, but the disfiguring remains of the broken arches have in most instances not been removed. The Engineers should attend to this when they have leisure, and finish the bridges properly like other open-topped structures.

4. Between Broach and Baroda the arches seem to have stood well, but some of the timber-topped culverts and small bridges, are in bad repair. Two in particular were pointed out to me by the Engineers propped up for security with piles of sleepers. North of Baroda again the arches have stood well, but the Engineers have had to take out all the sandwich girders first used in the open-topped bridges and replace them by others of better construction. These open spans, whether finished with timbers or sandwich girders appear to require constant renewals and repairs, and I am glad to hear that iron plate girders are eventually to be introduced. Some iron piles were inserted as temporary drains between Chumargaum and Palej in the monsoon of 1861. I observe these have not been yet replaced by masonary drains as intended.

5. New longitudinal timbers are required at most of the iron bridges between Broach and Baroda; the old timbers are splitting; and the scarfed joints are in bad order. The same bridges require to be planked over at the sides. The *Taptee* and *Nurbudda* bridges are those on the line between, appear to be in good order. The Mhye bridge and the bridges to the north of that river are very neatly finished.

6. The bamboo fence between Broach and Baroda is in very bad order, but it seems a contract has been let for replacing it with a post and rail. Part of the fencing between Broach and Baroda and that between Baroda and Anund and at Surat is made with iron wire like that used for the telegraph. This does not seem to be much better than the bamboos. I believe it was only put in as a make-shift in the first instance. It should be replaced by posts and rails, or by a proper fence of strain wires with straining posts, if the Railway Company prefer that construction. The attempts to grow a quick fence have been unsuccessful between Surat and Etola, but the Cactus hedge has grown well in the sandy soil north of the latter place.

7. The rule of the Government of India that all trains shall (except when two trains meet) pull up on the main siding at a station, and not on the main line, is not attended to on the Baroda Railway; the passenger platforms at all stations north of Broach having been placed on the main line. In order to carry out the orders of the Government of India on this point, additional platforms furnished with a shed for shelter from sun and rain ought, wherever the station has been placed on the main line, to be provided on the siding, which should never, as is now the practice, be used as a waggon siding.

8. The average number of passenger carriages in the train at present is about 12, but as the traffic will increase the passenger platforms should be long enough to take in twenty carriages or from 450 to 500 feet. 420 feet is a common length on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway where the trains are never so long as those proposed for this line. Between Surat and Ahmedabad there is not a platform that will hold more than thirteen carriages, and most are much shorter than this.

9. The sidings should in all cases be long enough to admit of the longest trains passing one another. At certain stations between Broach and Baroda where the daily train generally meet at present, the main sidings have been lengthened to 1,800 feet. They should be similarly extended throughout the line.

10. The arrangement usually carried out at the road side stations on the Baroda Railway is shown below in red ink (which is omitted by us). The first sketch shows the arrangement when the station is on the main line (as at Neriad) the second when it is on siding (as at Broach before the late alterations.) This arrangement may answer well enough while the goods traffic is light, but at such places as Anand and Neriad, &c., when there will be a heavy traffic difficulty is likely to be experienced in consequence of the sidings having access to the Railway at one end only. In such cases extra sidings might be given. All this, however, should be left to the Deputy Engineer to arrange according to his judgment. He should be called on to submit a standard design for each class of station showing the arrangement of the sidings, and this, when sanctioned, should be carried out throughout.

11. The water tanks are very ill-arranged on the Baroda line; they are only temporary constructions, and are neither conveniently nor safely placed. Proper tanks should be built (on the siding, not on the main line) at every watering station, with a water crane at the opposite end of the platform. Engine pits being made below each, so that an engine from whichever direction it comes, can take water, and rake out cinders while the train is drawn up at the platform, without risk of setting the sleepers on fire.

12. At all the stations on the line north of Mhye there is a double semaphore at each end of the main siding as there ought to be. At some of the stations south of the Mhye there is only one semaphore, but the additional signals are being put up.

13. The Railway Company have lately run a goods train between Surat and Ahmedabad every other day; consequently the daily mixed trains are not so long as formerly. The irregularities noticed by Captain Greig, however, in respect of unpunctuality and delays at stations for shunting, &c., still prevail, though in a somewhat mitigated form, and will continue so long as these mixed trains are used, and the platforms and sidings are insufficient as at present.

14. Even with improved sidings and platforms of proper length, I do not think long mixed trains can be punctually and satisfactorily worked with due regard to the comfort of passengers. At any rate unless the number of traffic employes at stations is increased considerably above what is found sufficient to work the traffic on other Indian Railways, it is impossible that they can do all the work that is necessary for a train of 60 or 70 carriages of passengers and goods in the time allowed for stoppages. Instead of a small establishment at stations constantly employed, there must be a large staff to be employed for only a short time, and useless the greater part of the day, and the expense of such an establishment will go far to counterbalance the saving in the cost of engine haulage and train hands, which furnishes the chief argument in favor of the heavy mixed train system.

15. For the present, I am of opinion, that the passenger train between Surat and Ahmedabad should not take any goods at all, and that if necessary a goods train should run every day instead of on alternate days as now. During the next three months the cotton traffic will probably be almost heavy enough to require a train to itself one way.

16. There are certain stations between Surat and Ahmedabad where no permanent booking-offices have been erected; namely, Amrolee, Saien, Panolee, and Dolia.

17. At Amrolee the passenger platform is partly in the main line and partly on a siding, a very awkward arrangement. The booking-office is in a temporary building formerly used as a workshop. If it is intended that Amrolee should be retained as a station when the workshops are moved at Bulsar, a new station-house should be built and the platform and sidings properly arranged.

18. Saien and Panolee were sanctioned by Government as experiments about two years ago; there are no station-houses at either, but only a box for the clerk with temporary platform of sleepers. They have been used long enough now as stopping places for the managing agent to be able to state whether they will answer as stations or not, and they should either be properly built and furnished with permanent platforms or given up altogether.

19. At Dolia there is a short platform wall, and a temporary station was once began there on a plan similar to that of the other stations between Broach and Ahmedabad, this building is now in a dilapidated condition. If it is considered worth while to retain Dolia as a station it should be properly built.

20. Designs should be submitted for sanction for these four stations or for whichever of them it is determined to retain.

21. The booking-offices at Chumargaum, Palej, Meagaum, and Etola, are only temporary constructions, but it is understood that Government sanction has been already given to the permanent buildings.

22. In concluding this report I ought, in justice to those officers, to mention that efforts have not been wanting on the part of the Deputy Engineer and the Traffic Manager to effect the necessary improvements on the open line, and do away with causes of complaint. All the defects I have pointed are well known to them, and in all essential particulars I believe the works I have mentioned as necessary are those which they have recommended should be carried out, and have in many cases already commenced, having been well acquainted with Railway formerly. I can see that much has been done in the way of improvement in the past year.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCOCK, Captain,
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Government are glad to observe that the Railway generally seems in better working order than it was last November, and that the excessively long trains are no longer run.

2. The portion between Broach and Baroda, however, seem still incomplete as to fencing and ballast.

3. The sidding arrangements proposed by Captain Hancock seem improvents, and will be required sooner or later. These as shewn in para. 10 of the report, the watering requirements detailed in para. 11, and the signals in para 12, are recommended to the Railway Company for immediate adoption.

4. The bad economy of one enormous train in the large establishment it requires at the stations for a few hours work has not been considered sufficiently by the advocates of long trains, the special attention of the agent should be drawn to the subject.

5. The agent should be asked whether there is any necessity for continuing the stations at Panolee and Dolia, and whether that at Amrolee may not be abolished when the workshops are removed to Bulsar.

6. Proper stations should be built at Saien, Chumargaum, Palej, Meagaum, and Etola.

7. A copy of Captain Hancock's report should be sent to the Secretary of State and to the managing agent of the Railway Company.

8. In future the reports of the Government Engineers should commence with a notice of what has been done since the last report to supply deficiencies, and to carry out suggestions therein contained.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Twelfth Day, Tuesday, 31st March 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. THOMAS FORREST,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. M. W. Wynnie; H. Somerville; W. R. Mitchell; M. Pryer; L. L. Fish; D. A. Potter; J. Thompson; P. De Miranda; N. Develin; Bhowanee Vishwanath; and Mahomed Ali Chorgay.

FORGERY.—Mahomed Enoos Sheerajoodeen and Ballajee Mahdew, were placed at the bar on an indictment charging them with having in their possession one hundred currency Notes, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same should fraudulently and dishonestly be used as genuine. Prinoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Carter, defended the first prisoner. The second prisoner was undefended.

Veerjee Nanarao deposed that he was a dealer in opium. He knew the first prisoner for some years, and also the second prisoner who was in the habit of visiting the house of the former. About three months ago one morning he went to the house of Mahomed; he there saw the prisoner Ballajee. Mahomed said that he wanted to make some notes, that he could not get the proper paper to make them, and that when he made them he would send for him. Ballajee heard him converse. Mahomed further said that he would have to spend some money to buy stones, &c. for making the notes, and that he would call at witness's house after he had purchased the materials. A few days afterwards Mahomed sent for witness and told him that the notes were ready, that they were forged notes, and that witness should not speak to any one about them. Mahomed shewed witness one hundred notes, one of which was for Rs. 100, and the others for Rs. 100 each. On Wednesday following witness saw Mahomed again, when they both partook of some milk from one vessel, the meaning of which was that they become what were called "milk brothers" and that they should not reveal each other's secrets. Mahomed administered him oaths that he should not tell any body about the notes, and afterwards shewed him some notes to find some customers for them. Witness could not find customers and he accordingly went and reported the circumstance to Acbar Ally, Subedar of Police. The police gave him a customer in the person of a Marwaree named Tara Jetha. Witness then informed Mahomed that he had found a Marwaree customer. On a Wednesday evening in December last, the Marwaree came to witness's house, and Mahomed was then sent for; and after they had both seated themselves, witness went out and brought the Police Subedar. Witness first entered the room, followed by the Subedar; at this time Mahomed was shewing the notes to the Marwaree.

Cross-examined.—Witness is a mendicant Bramin. He did not mention to the Magistrate what Mahomed said about buying papers to make the notes. He knew that Mahomed was a Chopdar in the Secretariat. Before witness left his house to call the Subedar, he saw Mahomed take out a bundle of notes from his breast-and shew them to the Marwaree.

Acbar Ally, Native Commandant of the Police Force, said he knew the prisoners. Mahomed is a Chopdar in the Secretariat. He recollected having seen the last witness Veerjee on the 30th December last. In consequence of information given by Veerjee, witness introduced him to one Tara Marwaree in order that false notes might be detected. Veerjee again called upon witness on the 1st January and in consequence of what he said, witness sent Tara with him. This was about six in the evening. Witness then went to Null chowkey and saw Veerjee there at seven o'clock; in consequence of further communication made by the latter he went with him to his house, in company with Constable Mahon. Veerjee went into the house and witness and Mr. Mahon remained standing outside. Witness heard a voice say, "I will give you property worth Rs. 500. When this is finished, I will give you more." Witness then pushed open the door of the room and saw Mahomed and Tara sitting on a mat on the floor. He then made out it was Mahomed's voice, which he had heard. He saw some of the notes in the hands of Tara, some in the lap and hands of Mahomed, and some lying on the mat. They were notes for Rs. 100 each. He arrested Mahomed and gathered up the notes. There were ninety-nine notes for Rs. 100 each and one note for Rs. 50. He identified them to be the same as those produced before the Court. He took prisoner in custody to the Oomeracary chowkey. The second prisoner was arrested by Ragoo Havildar two or three days afterwards, and the first prisoner accused him of the charge. Witness knew a person named Trimbuckjee; he arrested him and confronted him with Mahomed.

Cross-examined.—Witness has known Tara for four years. It was Constable Mahon who pushed open the door. The notes appeared to witness to be well intacted.

Tara Jetha, a Marwaree money-lender, said that Acbar Ally introduced him to Veerjee. He went to Veerjee's house on the 1st January at six in the evening. He there saw prisoner Mahomed come in company with Veerjee at half-past six. He was introduced by Veerjee to Mahomed. Veerjee then left the house, and so on afterwards Mahomed produced some counterfeit currency notes; they were one hundred notes for Rs. 10,000. Mahomed offered to give all these notes to witness for Rs. 5000, and said that if these were passed, he would give some more. Witness examined the notes by the light and found there were not the usual water marks. He then remarked to Mahomed that they were counterfeit notes, and the latter replied they were so. Immediately afterwards the Police officers broke into the room followed by Veerjee.

Cross-examined.—Mahomed produced the notes while Veerjee was there. There were five bundles.

Trimbuck Ballal, a Government Pensioner, knew the prisoners. On the 1st January last, prisoner Ballajee came to witness's house in company with another person, and said that he had just then come from Poona. Witness told him to call the following day. Ballajee shewed witness one currency notes and said nothing. Witness could not make out why the note was shewed him. When prisoner was told to call the following day he said he had to go to Mahomed's house. Witness when he saw the note discovered it to be a forgery. He then went with Ballajee to Mahomed. Mahomed said he was busily engaged, whereupon Ballajee handed him a bundle saying it contained one hundred currency notes, each for Rs. 100. Witness did not see the notes. Mahomed took the bundle, and told witness to call the following morning. Witness and Ballajee then went away.

Cross-examined.—Witness had not seen forged notes before; he had only heard of them. He thought the note shewn him to be forged, because there were no water marks. (On further cross-examination by second prisoner, witness contradicted several statements made by him before the Magistrate, and told a lie that his deposition was never interpreted to him by the Magistrate, for which His Lordship ordered him to be shut up one night in the County Jail).

Madoo Sudasiv, a dealer in silk, knew the prisoners and Veerjee. He had been to Mahomed's house and saw Mahomed and Veerjee drink milk together out of a vessel as a mark of cementing their friendship. He had been invited by Veerjee to witness the ceremony. He could not account for a Hindoo drinking milk with a Mahomedan in one vessal.

Dinshaw Nesserwanjee, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, said he had examined the notes produced before the Court. They purported to be Government Currency Notes. They were all forged. He should know immediately they were forged, from the quality of the paper which is different from that of genuine notes.

At this stage His Lordship directed the acquittal of the second prisoner, as there was no case made out against him.

Mr. Bayley, in defence of the first prisoner, addressed the Jury at great length commenting upon the several inconsistencies and discrepancies in the evidence. He urged that this was a got-up case against the prisoner, who, from the high character he had borne for twenty years as Chopdar in the Secretariat was a most unlikely person to have resorted to the crime of forgery. The whole of Veerjee's story appeared to be improbable and untrustworthy, while it seemed probable that prisoner had been made a tool of Veerjee who having the notes in his possession palmed them off on the former.

Venayekrow Wassudev, Oriental Translator to Government, said he had known Mahomed since 1841 as a Chopdar in the Secretariat, and during that time knew nothing against his character for honesty.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired to their room. They returned into Court about half an hour afterwards when one of the Jurors, Mr. Bhowanee Vishwanath, requested to have the deposition of Constable Mahon read before the Jury. In the absence of Mr. Mahon, who had sent a certificate of sickness, Mr. Bayley objected to have his deposition read. His Lordship said the evidence was inadmissible, unless it was proved that Mr. Mahon was too ill to attend the Court; and there was no proof of that fact. The Advocate General then called Constable Knight who swore that Mr. Mahon was too sick and unable to attend the Court. His Lordship hereupon ordered the deposition to be read, which was done. The Jury then immediately returned a verdict of *guilty* against the first prisoner.

Sentence was reserved as there was another charge of abetment of forgery against the prisoner and two others.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. FRANK RIDLEY,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. H. Marsden; T. Crawford; W. G. Hall; T. Ginger; H. H. Avron; J. A. Menesse; F. Ramos; J. B. Henriques; Juggonath Succojee; Narayen Morojee; and Ecnath Govindjee.

ABETMENT OF FORGERY.—Mahomed Enoos Sherajoodeen, Ballajee Mahadev, and Crustnajee Purbhaker Shastree, were arraigned on an indictment for abetment of forgery. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble, for prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, for the first prisoner. The other prisoners were undefended.

The Advocate General stated the facts of the case to the Jury. It appeared that a person of the name of Veerjee Motichund, who was the informer in the case, was acquainted with the prisoners; he was more intimate with the prisoner Mahomed and was in the habit of visiting him at his house. On the 6th December last, he went to Mahomed's house for the purpose of seeing Crustnajee. After he had got there, Crustnajee came. Some conversation took place between Mahomed and Crustnajee, after which the latter took out from his waist-coat pocket a bundle and gave it to Mahomed, who, it seemed thereupon counted out Rs. 100 and gave them to Crustnajee to get a good currency note in change. After Crustnajee had left on this errand, Mahomed opened the bundle before Veerjee, and it appeared to contain forty notes for Rs. 50 each. In the evening of the same day, Veerjee called at Mahomed's house again and there he saw all the prisoners. The prisoners went into an inner room and had some conversation. Afterwards Mahomed placed two good currency notes and one forged note on the floor and invited Veerjee's attention to them. Veerjee examined the notes and directed the prisoners' attention to a figure in the forged note which was inaccurately drawn. Upon this Ballajee and Crustnajee observed that they would take care that the notes were properly amended, and the latter further said he wanted paper of a better quality for printing the notes. Next day Veerjee went again to Mahomed's house, on which occasion samples of paper were produced and a selection was made; Ballajee and Crustnajee purchased paper in the market and brought it to Mahomed's house. Two or three days afterwards Veerjee went again to Mahomed's house and saw Ballajee there. Mahomed had entrusted to Mr. Levysohn, of this city, and they have been exhibited to the fair sex in his establishment in Kjobmagergade. Finer specimens of needlework will not easily be found. The stitches are so fine and the work so delicate that they have excited universal admiration. No machine has been employed. On each piece has been embroidered her Royal Highness's initials, below the English crown, and this alone would form a most interesting if not valuable collection being so short, several hundred patterns have been employed, but the greatest accuracy and uniformity have been obtained. The handkerchiefs have been ordered in Paris, and are masterpieces in their kind, the embroidery being remarkably tasteful and beautiful. The English crown, from its peculiar shape, has offered various difficulties, but they have been triumphantly overcome. One or a few of the robes were exhibited, some being too delicate to bear any handling. Articles of this kind more glaring and costly might easily be obtained; but certainly nothing more quietly and fittingly appropriate as perfect specimens of what the needle can accomplish. Her Royal Highness attended Divine service for the last time on Sunday in St. Mary's Church, known to our readers and containing the famous marbles of Thorvaldson, Christ and his Apostles, &c. The Rev. Mr. Paulli addressed some feeling words to her on the occasion. On Tuesday several deputations waited on her Royal Highness with parting gifts. Among these we may mention a porcelain stand with rich figures from *Flora Danica*, presented by a committee of ladies; a costly fan, by the Maids of Honour; old-northern golden ornaments, by a committee from Falster; an English Bible, 100 years old, by a schoolmaster from Falster; busts of her Royal Highness's parents, from a Jutland Committee; a splendid pair of gold embroidered shoes, from the shoemakers of the capital, &c. To these must be added:—From her Majesty the Queen Dowager and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess, a large painting by Schott, representing a group of the Princess Alexandra's brothers and sisters; from the Landgrave of Hesse and several members of the Hessian family golden ornaments, diadem, clasp, bracelets, rings, &c., in the old northern style, executed by the Court jeweller, Michelsen; from Baron Blixen Finecke and his wife, the Princesses Augusta, a marble group, two children kissing each other, one of the finest works ever executed by Bissen, the great Danish sculptor, and in the purest Carrara marble. The mould is destroyed, and the piece is little known, but all who have seen it unite in praising its elegance and expression. From the Princess Augusta a prayer-book, containing the 12 chief prayers of the English Church, painted in the style of the middle ages for her Royal Highness on vellum with a ground of gold and silver, splendidly bound in the old style by Michelsen; from proprietors of Danish estates a marble group, "Adam and Eve," executed by Jerichau; from the capital a marble statue. "Hebe," executed by Bissen; from some young ladies and album, with views in Denmark by the best Danish artists; from the brothers Bing two portrait medallions in porcelain, the Princess's grandfather and grandmother; from the marine painter Sorensen a picture representing a part of Copenhagen and the Long Line, as seen from the roads.—*The Denmark.*

INDIAN NAVY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From the Home News, March 3.)

THE motion of Captain Jervis for a committee to inquire into the grievances set forth in the memorials of the officers of the Indian army is set down for the 10th inst.; but Parliament will then be otherwise occupied, and the story of Indian wrongs must be postponed to the first available day. Was there a subtle design in the selection of the 10th for that purpose? On that day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to be married. Did Captain Jervis intend to suggest a contrast between the opening domestic happiness of his royal highness, and the frustrated hopes and bitter disappointments to which the families of some thousands of "English gentlemen," to use the words of Sir James Outram, have been condemned by the indifference and bad faith with which their claims have been treated, and their guaranteed rights disavowed? The occasion is at all events very opportune and suggestive; and it is impossible in the contemplation of the joyous bridal ceremony not to revert to the motion of Captain Jervis with melancholy misgivings, not unmixed with just indignation.

BENGAL.

VAGUE reports have reached us from Tipperah, of some serious disturbances in the Garrow Hills, but reliable particulars have not as yet been received.—*Englishman, March* 23.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. W. Carter, of H. M.'s British Medical Service, and heretofore in charge of the Officers' Hospital in Calcutta, has been appointed Surgeon of the Hospital-ship *Bentinck*, which vessel it is intended shall proceed down the river to her destination on the 28th instant. The commissariat and victualling arrangements of the *Bentinck* have been made over to Captain Lewis, commanding the ship. We shall watch with interest the result of this new experiment in Indian *sanitaria*, to which we wish every success, as all possible measures to attain it have been adopted.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

THE weather has undergone a complete change since our last, although it was raining nearly up to the time of our last issue, we have had none since; but the quantity of water that has fallen seems to have nearly filled the tanks for miles around, consequently the air is much milder and the grass and foliage present a most pleasing appearance to the eye for their freshness and lovely green. We think there is nothing so grateful in this country, as to see the beautiful change in nature, as we do after rain falls when there has been months of draught before.—*Bangalore Herald, March* 27.

MAJOR General the Hon'ble A. A. Spencer, C. B., commanding the Mysore Division, left for Mercara on Monday last on a tour of inspection. During the absence of the General the command of the station devolves on Colonel Freeman.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief intends paying Bangalore a long visit before long and that the Governor of Madras is about to reside for a time at Oossor, having taken Mr. Brett's house at that station.—*Id.*

THE Serjeants of H. M.'s 66th Berkshire Regiment of Foot gave a Ball on the night of Wednesday the 25th instant to the Serjeants of the 1st K. D. Gs. The affair was very well conducted and the Company did not leave until they were warned by that irresistable monitor the clock that dawn was approaching. We trust the Dragoons will not allow themselves to be beaten in gallantry towards the fair sex, who are all desirous to have another trip on the "light fantastic toe," and we therefore hope the return Ball will come off before long.—*Id.*

WE hear that some jewellery belonging to Colonel Benson, of the 66th, was stolen from the dressing-room. The Police were informed of the event and three of the servants were taken up on suspicion. Two, however, have since been released as nothing could be proved against them.

Colonel Benson, we learn did not give notice to the Police immediately on the loss of the jewellery but two or three days after, his efforts having failed in tracing the missing property. In all cases of robbery it would be advisable to give immediate notice to the Police before the property could be secreted or made away with.—*Id.*

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

(From the Times, March 3.)

WE have been favoured with the following details respecting the reception of the Princess Alexandra at Hamburg:—

"HAMBURG, FEB. 28.

"Yesterday evening, soon after 9 o'clock, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, accompanied by her Royal parents, the Prince and Princess Christian, her elder brother Prince Christian Frederic, her younger brothers and sisters, her uncle the Duke Charles of Holstein-Glucksburg, Prince Frederic of Hesse, Mr. Augustus Paget, and a numerous suite, arrived here from Copenhagen on their way to England, and took up their quarters at the Hotel de l'Europe. The Royal party was received at the Altona railway station by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs, and by the local authorities, and proceeded under an escort of cavalry through the streets of Altona and Hamburg, which were brilliantly illuminated, to their hotel, where the Duchess of Anhalt-Bemburg (sister of Prince Christian) and Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Hanover, were waiting to receive them. A deputation from the Senate of Hamburg was then admitted to offer the congratulations of that body, to which Prince Christian returned a gracious answer. During the procession the streets were closely lined with spectators, who applauded enthusiastically, that it was a matter of some difficulty for the carriages to advance, and a very large concourse of people assembled before the hotel, vociferously cheering, and calling for the Princess, until her Royal Highness eventually gratified them by appearing at the window.

"This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Royal party left this city for Hanover, by way of Harburg, accompanied to the frontier by a body of cavalry, and attended by Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires, the Danish Consul-General, and other authorities. The Princess looked remarkably well, and the reports of her indisposition which have appeared in some newspapers are without any foundation. The Royal part will to-night be the guests of the King of Hanover; on Sunday evening they will reach Cologne, and on Monday they are to be at Brussels, in order to rest there for two or three days previous to the great festivities, and great exertions, which await them in England."

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S BRIDAL DRESS AND PRESENTS.—To-day (Thursday) the Danish capital is in high excitement with regard to the departure of her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra. The general enthusiasm shows itself in a thousand forms. Yesterday the shops exhibited her Royal Highness's medal in their windows. The bridal garments of the Princess Alexandra have attracted great notice here. The fabrication has been intrusted to Mr. Levysohn, of this city, and they have been exhibited to the fair sex in his establishment in Kjobmagergade. Finer specimens of needlework will not easily be found. The stitches are so fine and the work so delicate that they have excited universal admiration. No machine has been employed. On each piece has been embroidered her Royal Highness's initials, below the English crown, and this alone would form a most interesting if not valuable collection being so short, several hundred patterns have been employed, but the greatest accuracy and uniformity have been obtained. The handkerchiefs have been ordered in Paris, and are masterpieces in their kind, the embroidery being remarkably tasteful and beautiful. The English crown, from its peculiar shape, has offered various difficulties, but they have been triumphantly overcome. One or a few of the robes were exhibited, some being too delicate to bear any handling. Articles of this kind more glaring and costly might easily be obtained; but certainly nothing more quietly and fittingly appropriate as perfect specimens of what the needle can accomplish. Her Royal Highness attended Divine service for the last time on Sunday in St. Mary's Church, known to our readers and containing the famous marbles of Thorvaldson, Christ and his Apostles, &c. The Rev. Mr. Paulli addressed some feeling words to her on the occasion. On Tuesday several deputations waited on her Royal Highness with parting gifts. Among these we may mention a porcelain stand with rich figures from *Flora Danica*, presented by a committee of ladies; a costly fan, by the Maids of Honour; old-northern golden ornaments, by a committee from Falster; an English Bible, 100 years old, by a schoolmaster from Falster; busts of her Royal Highness's parents, from a Jutland Committee; a splendid pair of gold embroidered shoes, from the shoemakers of the capital, &c. To these must be added:—From her Majesty the Queen Dowager and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess, a large painting by Schott, representing a group of the Princess Alexandra's brothers and sisters; from the Landgrave of Hesse and several members of the Hessian family golden ornaments, diadem, clasp, bracelets, rings, &c., in the old northern style, executed by the Court jeweller, Michelsen; from Baron Blixen Finecke and his wife, the Princesses Augusta, a marble group, two children kissing each other, one of the finest works ever executed by Bissen, the great Danish sculptor, and in the purest Carrara marble. The mould is destroyed, and the piece is little known, but all who have seen it unite in praising its elegance and expression. From the Princess Augusta a prayer-book, containing the 12 chief prayers of the English Church, painted in the style of the middle ages for her Royal Highness on vellum with a ground of gold and silver, splendidly bound in the old style by Michelsen; from proprietors of Danish estates a marble group, "Adam and Eve," executed by Jerichau; from the capital a marble statue. "Hebe," executed by Bissen; from some young ladies and album, with views in Denmark by the best Danish artists; from the brothers Bing two portrait medallions in porcelain, the Princess's grandfather and grandmother; from the marine painter Sorensen a picture representing a part of Copenhagen and the Long Line, as seen from the roads.—*The Denmark.*

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The service is already beginning to feel the advantage of having come under the protection of the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge has declared in the House of Lords that the officers have suffered no losses, present or prospective, by the change, and that, in fact, they are labouring under a delusion in supposing that they are not just as well off as ever. The Duke of Argyll has endorsed that statement. It is clear, therefore, that nothing is to be expected from official quarters. The next and last chance is Parliament. It was thought by some people that the best thing that could be done for India was to bring her affairs before Parliament, and thus afford her a high court of appeal against the blunders and misdoings of the Executive. We have not yet found the benefit of the transfer. *Mais nous verrons.* Slight as our reliance is upon the practical result of any Parliamentary movement which involves a ministerial question, we nevertheless urge the necessity of using the little opportunity that remains with deligence and energy. Let the case be thoroughly made out at all events, so that it shall not fall to the ground for lack of evidence.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From Le Follet.)

AMONG the various fashionable materials, Indian foulard is at present much in request: and will, no doubt, be as great a favourite as it was during the autumn. It is manufactured in different colours and designs, suitable to the period of the day when it is intended to be worn. For instance, made up for walking dresses, for evening wear, or for "at home" soirees, both colours and patterns are selected to suit the occasion, and so as to produce the best effect.

Black, brown, or violet grounds, with white or coloured spots, flowers, or small designs, are in good taste for the morning; or in a ground, the colour of Russian leather, or in iron-grey, with flowers in various colours, among which violet or red predominates. An excellent assortment of this fabric is offered for evening wear, in white, pink, blue, or violet.

Our list of dresses this month is confined entirely to full dress. The gay season, which les belles dames Anglaises are doubtless now anticipating, will render our description of full dress doubly acceptable.

A dress of gold-coloured tulle, trimmed round the bottom with three very wide bouillonnes, separated by Chantilly lace flounces, 11 inches deep. Bows of gold-coloured satin ribbon and pomegranate flowers are placed on every breadth of the flounces. The body has a drapery formed of flat tulle plaits and biais of satin, with a bunch of pomegranate-flowers and ribbon in the centre. The sleeves are very short, and made of small bouillons of tulle.

A white tarlatane dress embroidered with bees; trimmed round the bottom of the skirt about a quarter of a yard up, with bouillons of white tulle, forming estoons. A second skirt, trimmed round with a flounce of English application, forms a tunic, and reaches to the top of the bouillons. The body is trimmed with application, put on in flat plaits, piped with white satin. The sleeves are formed of one bouillon of tulle finished off with a frill of lace, to match that on the tunic.

A pink tulle skirt over, and under one of rose satin. The under skirt trimmed with bouillons of tulle, and the upper one with bunches of roses surrounded by moss, placed on each breadth. The body has a berthe of fine guipure, fastened at the centre by a bouquet. The sleeves have wide gored lappets hanging at the back, trimmed round with pink tulle ruches piped with satin.

For the newest styles in bonnets, we refer our readers to the following elegant models:—

A bonnet of royal velvet in silver grey. A bouquet of feathers of the same colour, fastened with a barbe of black lace, falls over the front edge on to a bandeau of wild roses, made of silk, and mixed with black lace.

The same style of bonnet is also equally elegant, and, perhaps, more generally becoming; when trimmed with ponceau feathers and flowers, mixed, with black lace. Strings of ponceau ribbon.

A bonnet of white tulle Malines, with small fanchon Marie Stuart of blue silk. The point of the fanchon, as well as the strings, is trimmed with a very narrow guipure de Flandres, which falls over the front edge. The curtain of blue silk, is edged with a fringe to match. At one corner of the fanchon is placed a bonquet of exquisite pale roses. Blonde cap, and diadem of roses to match those on the outside.

Pink crape bonnet, quite plain. Curtain of pink terry velvet. On the front, a bow of frosted feathers, crossed by a branch of leaves, formed of white blonde. In the cap, a rose crossed with tulle, and surrounded with eaves of blonde. Strings of pink ribbon, trimmed with blonde.

For evening dress, wreaths are much in favour. A very pretty one is formed with blue bind-weed and gold berries. This wreath falls in long ends over the shoulders. A diad

patriotism may have once inspired it has oozed or been beaten out of it. The discouragement began by the removal of General M'Clellan, was followed by the proclamation of emancipation, and lastly by the non-receipt of its long overdue pay and allowances. Under these combined agencies officers and soldiers alike have lost faith in the influences which affect to control them, and, if something be not immediately done to restore it to obedience, and reanimate it with faith as well as courage, the army will not survive the winter. It is not only melting away, but what remains of it cannot again be brought up to the fighting point,—not if M'Clellan himself were to take command of it. Mr. Raymond states to-day, and puts his signature to the allegation, that "the officers are demoralized in every sense of the word, and that they are a source of discouragement, discontent, and disheartenment to the soldiers," and does not hesitate to add that "the failure of General Burnside's movement was not so much owing to the storm and the mud as primarily and mainly to the insubordination of the Generals, who in the presence of inferior officers, of newspaper reporters, and of all who chose to listen, denounced the movement before it took place and while it was in progress." Yesterday the special correspondent of the *World*, writing before General Burnside's resignation was known, declared that the troops had lost their confidence, and that the soldier no longer thought it an honour to belong to the Army of the Potomac. Such facts as these have long been whispered in private, but the newspapers hesitated to give them publicity lest they should be accused of treason, and lest Mr. Stanton, in a sudden fit of renewed activity, should have revived for the especial behoof of their editors and correspondents the ancient, but not altogether exploded, terrors of Forts Lafayette and Warren. Now they are blazoned abroad in every sheet that is published, and read by camp-fires in the mud and rain, increasing the dissatisfaction which they narrate, and flattering insubordination and mutiny with the polite euphemisms of patriotism and public spirit.

Scarcely anyone anticipates that General Hooker will be able to make anything of the instrument on which it is his ill-fortune to be called upon to play. Wall-street certainly is not of opinion that he will draw much melody out of it. He may strike up a bold and martial strain, but the pipe is out of tune and will never discourse the music of victory, however lustily he may blow. The news of Burnside's mishap sent gold up to 50½; his resignation sent it to 52; and to-day the general aspect of affairs and the all but hopeless condition of the army which was once the pride of the republic have raised it to the alarming figure of 55. People ask what is to be done, and no one can answer. Were there a General who had the pluck and audacity enough to put himself at the head of the still considerable remnant of the army which is fretting, fuming, and mouldering away on the bank of the Rappahannock, and march, not to Richmond, but to Washington, to re-enact the part of Cromwell or Napoleon, there is little doubt that the people would wish him "God speed," and rally to his standard as the forlorn hope of the Republic. But there is no such man. Or, if there be, he has lost his chance. The noblest ship of modern times—the American Republic—is drifting against the rock for want of a captain and a pilot—almost certain, if she do not founder, to split herself into pieces against obstructions which the most ordinary seamanship would have enabled her to avoid.

Nor is it only the disheartening failure of the Army of the Potomac and the universal distrust with which the policy of the administration and the personal action of Mr. Lincoln are regarded that inspire alarm. The West is becoming clamorous, if not rebellious. To such an extent has the discontent been carried that the jocular President, the hilarious Secretary of State, the somnolent Secretary of the Navy, and the whole *personnel* of the Administration, and the Senate are for the first time seriously alarmed. The rough and ready population of the Western and North-Western regions declare that they are fighting and have fought for the Union, because they were of opinion that the free navigation of the Mississippi could best be secured and perpetuated by the restoration of the Republic one and indivisible. They deny that they have ever fought or intend to fight for the abolition of slavery. They have no sympathy with the Negro, either free or enslaved. They deny him access to their lands and all political rights. They think that his proper place is in the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of the South, and that his proper status is slavery. The edict of emancipation, inoperative as it has been, has made them bitterly hostile to the Government which issued it, and has set them calculating whether the freedom of the Mississippi is likely to be most speedily assured under the auspices of the Southern or of the Northern Federation. If they once decide that the Northern Government is not in a position to open up that great artery of internal commerce, and allow them to discharge the contents of their overflowing granaries into the hungry cities and plantations of the cotton producing States in less than the 20 years during which Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Southern people can maintain that they can carry on the war against all the force which the North can oppose, they will throw themselves on the side of the South. The subject is keenly debated among them, together with the cognate questions of Free Trade and the Tariff. Chicago, by the voice of a public meeting, declares that Mr. Lincoln (of Illinois) has neither "back bone nor grit," and that if the war is to be prosecuted for the extermination of the Southern people the cowards of the army must undertake the job, for the brave men will not do it. The *Chicago Tribune* declares that "if in the changes and reorganization that are possible it is necessary for the West to chose where she will go, she may not become an appendage either of the middle States or of the South, but may declare her independence of both; and in the heart of the continent, the possessor of the finest soil and the best climate in the hemisphere, with more than 10,000,000 of people, and the prospect of a rapid increase, may organize an empire that will dominate over all other sections of the republic." Indian a is equally dissatisfied, and swarms with Democrats, who make no secret of their enmity to the Federal Government and their sympathy with the South. There is naturally much disquietude in Washington, when such facts as these and many others not promulgated to the public are made known to the Administration by its avowed friends or secret agents; and hence arises some portion of the frantic desire of the Federal Government that a bold stroke should immediately be made on the Mississippi. The Southern Government knows well what is intended; and in his recent tour in the south-west Mr. Jefferson Davis took especial pains to impress upon the people the paramount importance of defending to the last extremity both Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Under the pressure of this idea the Federal Government is prepared, especially after the failure of Burnside's movement, to allow the war to languish for a while in Virginia. General Halleck and others speak of the possession of Richmond as if it were not worth further effort; and even go so far as to express the opinion that the Army of the Potomac should be sent to Vicksburg to co-operate in the reduction of that fortress. The rise of the waters in all the navigable rivers that flow into the Mississippi and the Ohio renders available the great naval resources of the North, and points to a spring campaign, in which the Federal Government will put forth its whole strength to regain the waning confidence of the Western and North-Western States by the conquest and control of the Mississippi. Vicksburg, therefore, and not Richmond, promises to be the Armageddon of the war. The only obstacle to the abandonment of the campaign in Virginia is the danger that would threaten Washington if any large portion of the Army of the Potomac were withdrawn,—a danger that seems to be ever present to Mr. Lincoln's mind, and on which it is difficult, if not impossible, to reassure him. He cannot forget either Stonewall Jackson or General Stuart, or the possibilities of evil that may wait upon their separate or combined daring. He cannot, for dignity's sake, abandon Washington and take refuge in New York, and has no inclination to be carried as a captive to Richmond, to experience the fate of John Brown, of Osawatomie, to renowned in the songs of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and in the execration of the South. As the only alternative he insists upon the safety of Washington, and keeps two armies to secure it.

Mr. Simon Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, seems to have stuck as deeply in the mud as the Army of the Potomac. He is involved in a score—or perhaps thrice a score of lawsuits commenced against him by persons whom he wrongfully ordered to be imprisoned in Forts Lafayette and Warren; and, having left his embassy at St. Petersburg, to mix himself up in the local politics of Pennsylvania, with the view of being elected to the Senate of the United States, he has been ignominously defeated and rejected. But this is not the worst part of his manifold distresses and humiliations. An unscrupulous member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, named Boyer, having heard, or had reason to suspect some days prior to the election, that Mr. Cameron was not only willing but anxious to bribe any one who would vote for him, and knowing, moreover, that one vote was all that was required to turn the scale in the ex-Minister's favour, treacherously and maliciously placed himself in the way of receiving an offer that he might betray the offerer. In order that he might not afterwards be accused of having had a real hankering after the money, he previously communicated his plot to several of his colleagues in the Legislature. This done, he commenced operations. The trap was set and baited, and Mr. Cameron began to nibble. A person in the ex-Minister's confidence sought an interview with the corruptible legislator, and, after a little dexterous dalliance, made him an offer of $5,000 for his vote. The sum was rejected as not sufficient to repay the risk or gild the disgrace, and the negotiator withdrew. On the following day Mr. Cameron himself appeared on the scene, and doubled the bribe. Mr. Boyer, however, was not to be purchased at so cheap a rate; and in subsequent interviews the premium on his virtue advanced in successive and easy leaps to fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five thousand dollars. At the latter point it rested, Mr. Cameron being unable or unwilling to bid any higher. The bargain finally closed at 25,000 dollars, and a deposit of one-fifth was offered in proof of the validity of the transaction, the remainder to be paid on the day of Mr. Cameron's election. Mr. Boyer, however, refused to touch the money, and in due time recorded his vote against Mr. Cameron, who thereby lost his election. Mr. Boyer has published in the Philadelphia journals a long statement, of which the above are the principal points, and has offered to substantiate them upon oath. A committee of the Lower House of the Pennsylvanian Legislature has been appointed to investigate the matter, with power to call upon both parties to give evidence before it; and until their decision be rendered the President is urged not to permit Mr. Cameron to return to St. Petersburg. This is clearly a case of Greek against Greek. No one will have much sympathy with Mr. Cameron if the case be proved against him, as it promises to be—but quite as certainly no one will have any with Mr. Boyer. Detestation of the acts of the criminal does not necessarily cause the spectator of the punishment to have any fellow-feeling for Jack Ketch who officiates, the more especially if Jack be a volunteer, and ties the noose and lets fall the drop out of sheer love of the ungentlemanly office. Political corruption is bad, but it is scarcely worse than political treachery. It will surprise no one if some other person than Mr. Cameron be deputed to represent the Federal Government at the Court of the Czar, and if Mr. Boyer be rejected the next time he offers himself for a seat in the Legislature; but it will assuredly both scandalize and surprise the public, should the case be proved, if Mr. Lincoln persist after such an exposure in nominating Mr. Cameron to any office of trust or emolument; least of all to an embassy.

The recent turmoil and exitement in Albany consequent upon the election of Speaker of the House of Assembly have created considerable scandal. Mr. Callicott, the successful candidate, was originally a Democrat; and it is alleged that he corruptly sold himself to the opposite party. Hence the hubbub of the past fortnight in the legislative capital. As parties are very evenly balanced, and the Speaker will probably have the casting vote in the election of a Senator for New York to the Federal Congress, which is to take place next week, the struggle was of more than usual importance, involving not only the triumph of the Republicans in the comparatively small matter of the Speakership, but in the far greater question of the Senatorship. Were the Senator elected by universal suffrage, as the representatives are, there is no doubt that the Democrats would carry their man by a large majority; but elected by a Legislature in which both parties are so nearly equal that one vote may decide the issue, it is not surprising that the Democrats made an obstinate fight on the Speakership, though it is to be regretted that they express their disgust at the conduct of the renegade member of their party in terms which are neither Parliamentary nor gentlemanlike.

Another little circumstance, which has excited some commotion during the week, deserves mention, even amid the greater affairs of the war, as showing the strength of the principle of States' rights, which the Federal party affects to ignore and the invasion of which provoked the secession of South Carolina and all her wayward sisters. General Wool, having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the office of Military Commandant of New York and New England, ordered the Militia of New York to report to him. The officers of the Militia took immediate steps to resist the order. They denied that General Wool or President Lincoln had any authority over them, asserted that Governor Seymour was their Commander-in-Chief, and declared that to him and him only they owed obedience; the whole question of State Rights was involved, and they would not yield one iota of the trust reposed in them by their fellow-citizens at the dictation, or even at the urgent request, of any federal authority whatever. General Wool consulted with Governor Seymour; and, like a wise man, conceded the point. He will for the future confine his military perquisitions to such portions of the army of the United States as may be stationed within his jurisdiction, and leave the State Militia to its elected officers

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

THE DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS

(From our own correspondent.)

(*From the Times, March 3.*)

BERLIN, *Feb.* 27.

THIS being Friday, postally corresponding with Sunday in London, I the more regret that it yesterday was impossible to send you a better account of the first day's debate on the Polish resolution than was comprised in a few hasty and imperfect jottings. Before proceeding to a closer examination of it, we may briefly sum up the declarations of Government, made in its course, with respect to the Russian convention. M. Von Bismark said that every overstepping of the frontier, whether by Prussian or Russian troops, required previously to be consented to by Prussia; that Lord Russell's declarations with respect to the contents of the agreement with Russia were incorrect; and that the presumptions of the report of the committee concerning the possibility of Russian marches into Prussia were false. You are already acquainted with Count Eulenburg's declaration respecting the Poles arrested at Thorn, and who, their passports not being in order, were sent across the Russian frontier. The Chamber received the announcement with marks of great disapprobation, whereupon Count Eulenburg quoted, in his justification, Art 23 of the Cartel-Convention, which says that Russian subjects, not having their papers in order, *can* be sent across the frontier by the Prussian authorities, and *must* be received by the Russians. Supported by this paragraph, the Prussian Government had thought proper to send the four young men in question into Russia—probably to Siberia, or to life-long service in the ranks. The speech of the day, however, was unquestionably that of Minister-President Von Bismark-Schönhausen, which, unrivalled for its insolence, was in every way worthy of the remarkable statesman who spoke it. He began by denouncing the successive interpellations which respect to the Prusso-Russian convention, or, as it is now generally termed, the Polish question. The Government had deemed it for the interest of the State to decline answering, and, in any other Parliament that he knew of, the most malcontent Opposition would thereupon have desisted from further inquiries.

"Therewith I couple the wish, Give us an English Lower House, and then ask us for English institutions. (Agitation. A Voice.—'Upper House?') The Upper House is less important. (Great laughter.) A Lower House like the English would render our Upper House unnecessary.

M. Von Bismark then turned to the speeches made by Waldeck and Unruh in the former debate on the same subject. He said:—

"Deputy Unruh had declared, amidst the applause of the Chamber, that if the measures taken by Government for the security of Prussian frontiers and interests were to lead to external complications, the means for the defence of the country should be refused to the King. Is not that saying to the foreigner, 'Come hither; the moment is favourable? Prussia'—(Interruption and contradiction.) I am glad to see that you yet express a feeling of indignation—(Interruption and cries of 'Order!')"

Vice-President Behrend requested silence, and said that the Minister had made use of no expressions necessitating a call to order. M. Von Bismark resumed, and said he would not yet raise the question how far Ministers were liable to be called to order. The threat to leave Prussia defenceless had been spoken by that same deputy, Von Unruh, whose name was connected with that refusal of taxes in 1848. Here there was fresh interruption, and the Vice-President told the Minister that his last words had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Chamber.

M. Von Bismark.—I will permit myself to remark to the President that I cannot admit his right to a disciplinary interruption of my speeches. I have not the honour to be a member of this Assembly; I did not bring down your regulations nor share in the election of your Presidents; I am not subject to the disciplinary influence of the Chamber. The disciplinary power of the President ceases at this bar. (The table at which the Ministers sit.) My only superior is His Majesty the King, and I have yet to learn that any legal or constitutional enactment has placed me under the discipline of the President of this House. (Interruption.)

Vice-President Behrend.—I have not deprived the Minister-President of the word, nor could I do so consistently with the Constitution. But according to the regulations of this House, its President exercises disciplinary power so far as its four walls extend (loud applause), and that power will I exert.

M. Von Bismark.—I do not speak here in virtue of your regulations, but in that of the authority deputed to me by the King. On the ground of the paragraph of the Constitution which prescribes that the Ministers must be allowed to speak and must be heard as often as they demand it.—(Interruption.) You have no right to interrupt me. I must mark that view as an erroneous one, which the Government does not share. I was saying, then, the same Deputy Von Unruh who, in 1848, indelibly associated his name with the refusal of taxes—(Violent commotion in the Chamber; cries of "It is scandalous, adjourn." The President rings his bell continuously.)

Vice-President Behrend.—I shall find myself compelled, in conformity with the regulation in such cases, to adjourn the sitting (applause), if the Minister-President should repeat expressions which I have declared do not pertain to the debate. (Applause.)

M. Von Bismark.—I cannot prevent the President adjourning. I have no need, gentlemen, again to repeat what I have twice said, and what you, I apprehend, have understood. (Great commotion in the Chamber, cries for and against an adjournment.) The threat to leave Prussia defenceless is happily an impotent one, but the remark is thereby suggested that the tendencies, the words, the names of 1848 again appear in the foreground of the stage. The European revolution is connected and mutually supporting in all countries; it is natural that a movement in Poland, which, according to proofs that lie before us, has been prepared with Mazzini's co-operation, and which, according to known facts, is being carried out with Mierslawski's assistance, should find support from the revolutionary element in all countries. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, it is proposed to you to testify your sympathy with the Polish insurrection by the acceptance of to-day's resolution. (Sensation.) It is not my business to criticize the object of the gentlemen who bring it forward. But the effect produced throughout the whole world by the acceptance of the resolution will unquestionably be that those who vote for it constitute themselves, to a certain extent, partisans of the Polish insurrection. (Great agitation, animated dissent.) You recommend to the Government—if, that is to say, you will look upon the resolution in the light of a recommendation—to favour neither of the two parties. That the Government would not favour the insurgents might be foreseen by the Chamber; the only possible conclusion then is, that you would fain protect the insurrection from the prejudice that might result to it from the attitude of this Government. (Sensation.)

Comment is unnecessary on the language and declarations of the Minister in the stormy scene described in the commencement of the above extract. I need scarcely add, that yesterday, as on all such occasions, the insolence of his tone and manner fully corresponded with the provoking and aggressive character of his words. The latter portion of the extract, his declamation about the men of '48, European Revolution, &c., was got up expressly for behoof of His Majesty the King, and will have won M. Von Bismark much good will from the feudal and military party, whose constant endeavour and a main point of whose tactics it is to keep the Red Spectre of Democracy in a permanently menacing attitude before the Sovereign's eyes. The Chamber perfectly understood the Minister's design. He presently passed on to the Convention, which he styled the sea-serpent of the European press, the product of newspaper lies and of telegrams concerning what had passed in a foreign Parliament. It had been said that a strip of territory comprising 500 square miles (German) was abandoned to the horrors of Russian campaigning, and on this statement the whole argument rested. "But the idea of this strip of territory is an imaginary picture," continued M. von Bismark, "a mere idle invention." (Hereupon there was a sensation in the Chamber.) "The nature of the agreement entered into with Russia completely guaranteed Prussia against all danger of such a war on her frontier territory."

The substance of M. Von Bismark's declaration has been given at the beginning of this letter. The remainder of his speech does not need condensation here. It was a continual sparring at the Chamber, which heard it with frequent murmurs and signs of disapprobation. Some remarks by Deputy Sanger brought the Minister to his legs again, to repeat that the frontier could not be passed either by Russian or Prussian troops without previous consent of Prussia. M. Twesten then spoke at considerable length; one or two of the principal points of his speech were cited to you yesterday. Referring to M. von Bismark's having laughed at the information which gave rise to the debate, and having called the Convention a sea-serpent, an invention of the press, &c., he said that "the Minister must thank his Ambassador in London, from whom and from the Russian Ambassador Lord Russell had received the news concerning the Convention which he communicated to the English Upper House or else he must affirm that Lord Russell himself had lied. (Hear.) With Lord Russell's information completely coincided those statements in the public press which, after what had passed in the English Parliament, must be taken as true."

Once more M. von Bismark rose. He said,—

"The last speaker has repeatedly reverted to the proceedings of the English Parliament and to the information that has reached Berlin concerning them. He has accepted as authentic the newspaper reports of them, and he compels me to declare that if Lord Russell's words have been rightly reported in the papers they do not exactly represent the facts. We have neither concluded nor does there exist any stipulation with Russia which corresponds with what Lord Russell said in the English Parliament. I nevertheless must, in the most decided manner, take into protection that English statesman, personally known to me as honourable, against the severe reproach to be inferred against him from the words of the last speaker." (Here a number of Deputies burst into a hearty and evidently irresistible laugh. It was truly comic to have a political *gamin* of M. von Bismark's calibre proffering his guarantee for the honourableness of Lord Russell, and generously taking him under his protection.) "Lord Russell himself said in his speech that he did not know the contents of the agreement or stipulations, as he called them. I am doubtful—at least it is not present to my memory—whether our Ambassador in England could then have been acquainted with the words of the Convention. The words, however, gentlemen, are in such matters all-important; they are wont to be cautiously drawn up. The moral of the matter is that it is not prudent to speak of things one does not know, and I think that you all, and also the last speaker (M. Twesten), will arrive at the same conviction when the exact contents of our agreement shall once have become public."

The Chamber soon afterwards adjourned.

February 28.

The pitch at which hostilities between the Ministry and the Chamber have arrived, and especially the amenities of Thursday's debate, have induced many persons to believe it impossible that the two bodies could both continue to exist. Either the Cabinet, it was thought, must fall, or the Session must be brought to an abrupt close, probably by a dissolution. An Opposition journal this morning expresses that opinion, the correctness of which I nevertheless think myself justified in doubting. The Ministerial crisis has been got over, according to all appearances, and after at least one very narrow escape from a break up of the Cabinet, and it seems possible that things may continue as they yet are some time longer. M. Bismark hopes by keeping the Chamber together, and by acting unconstitutionally in the teeth of its decisions, to discredit it in the eyes of the country. This he very plainly declared in yesterday's debate. M. Vincke opened it with a long speech, which seems to have pleased nobody—not even his own friends and most consistent admirers. He declared himself strongly opposed, in the interests of this country, to a reconstitution of the Kingdom of Poland, whose first symptom of vitality must be a dismemberment of Prussia. The existence of Prussia, he said, depended on the non-existence of a Polish State. He repudiated the sort of parallel established by Lord Ellenborough between the present Polish insurrection and the German war of liberation. He indignantly rejected any such comparison. He could not agree to the Convention, because he was not acquainted with it. But if the Minister-President referred to England to show that it (the Convention) was too much talked of (*vide* Thursday's debate) he (Vincke) would reply,—

"Give us an English Upper House, which has a constitutional basis, which our Herrenhaus has not; an Upper House which recognizes as its first duty the defence of the constitution of the country! ('Bravo!') Give us, above all, an English Ministry! (Applause.) Not a Ministry which when the representatives of the people are busied with the most serious affairs reproaches them with wasting the time of the Government ('Bravo!'); not a Ministry which meets the Representative Assembly with such disdain. ('Bravo!')"

After these well-merited hits at the present Cabinet it was with no little surprise that the Chamber heard M. Vincke say, towards the close of his speech, that he had witnessed with pleasure the appointment of M. Bismark as Prime Minister. The end of his speech was in substance as follows:—

"In a country like Prussia dangerous crises could terminate favourably for the nation only when the policy of the Government was supported by the enthusiasm of the whole people. (Bravo!) When a Ministry, in the long run, found so little support as the present, he repeated that its obstinate retention of office was the ruin of the State. (Loud applause.) He was the more at liberty to say this because his opposition to the Ministry was *sine irâ et studio*. *Sine irâ*, because he had joyfully greeted the Minister-President on his entrance into office (laughter), *sine studio*, because it was not his political friends who would, after the fall of this Cabinet, take their seats on the Ministerial bench, but, according to all constitutional rules, the leaders of the party which should have the majority in the Chamber. (Laughter.) If he, after Waldeck's speech, had grave misgivings with respect to that deputy's foreign policy, the trial must yet, nevertheless, be made. The country must learn wisdom from suffering. (Great laughter.) He summed up his views by urging that all possible favour should be shown to Russia in the present context, short of sending Prussian troops into Russia, or allowing Russian troops to enter Prussia, Act for Prussia's interest, and without injury to Prussia's honour."

M. Vincke's speech was decidedly one of the least happy of his oratorical efforts, and was very coldly received. It is a peculiarity of that deputy that when he sees an opening for attack he never can resist it, even though he may thereby damage his own cause. His yesterday's speech comprised more than one sarcastic onslaught on members of the Opposition, and, upon the whole, seems considered to have been rather favourable than otherwise to Government. With reference to the apprehensions he expressed as to the prejudice to result to Prussia from an overstepping of her frontier by the Russians, M. von Bismark repeated his assurance that the agreement entered into completely secured Prussia against that eventuality. People do not place much faith in his Excellency's assurances, and suspect some quibble in the matter. He said on Thursday that the Russians could not come over the frontier without authorization from this side. But, it is asked, by whom is that authorization to be given? Will it be in the power of any Prussian general or colonel, commanding on a given point of the frontier, to permit the entrance of a Russian column? The well-authenticated accounts daily received of the atrocities committed by the Russian troops in Poland naturally render the Prussians extremely averse to their admission into this country. M. von Hennig, deputy for Strasburg, in the province of Prussia, close to the Russo-Polish frontier, rose when M. von Bismark sat down, and, after a sarcastic reference to Vincke's habitually dogmatical and dictatorial style, attacked the Ministry. In Berlin, he said, people are very ill-informed as to what passes in the province of Posen, and the Minister of the Interior had, upon the previous day, supplied an example of this. (Count Eulenburg had denied that the frontier had been crossed.) Russian troops *had* crossed the Prussian frontier. The Minister-President had expressed his regret at having to be present at the discussion of the present question. He (Deputy Hennig) and his friends found the Minister's speeches always very interesting, and certainly highly provocative of merriment. Was it not comical to hear the old story of '48 warmed up at this time of day; to hear it said that the Chamber wished to leave Prussia defenceless, and to invite in the foreigner? Surely it became the first duty of the Minister-President to advise the King to dissolve such a treasonable Chamber? (Hear, hear.) Why did he not do so? Probably because he well knew that the Chamber would be re-elected. Passing then to the Polish question, M. von Hennig declared positively that Prussian troops had been on Russian territory, and Russians on Prussian ground. All the civil authorities in the frontier provinces had been directed to carry out the orders of the generals. Such ought only to be allowed in case of a general mobilization, and not when merely the reserves were called out. He had the conviction that the convention was one which no Government careful of the interests of the country would have concluded. M. Hennig being from the frontier, and having sure sources of information, his statements carried weight.

M. Bismark's reply excited the mockery of the House. "The facts," he said,

"Brought forward by the previous speaker with respect to crossing the frontier were, upon the whole, very scanty. (Oh, oh!) He himself had no knowledge of them, and did not consider them sufficiently important to inquire about. (Oh, oh!) It was unimportant whether the frontiers had been overstepped, whether a gendarme or two had crossed them or not. Troops might cross the frontier without even knowing whether they were on foreign territory or not. It had often enough happened that 20 or 30 Russian or Prussian officers had gone across to visit their friends." (Laughter and astonishment.)

It was not without reason that Deputy Virchow afterwards said that the Minister-President's manner of expressing himself on affairs of State was such as one might expect to hear among a party of students.

"The last speaker," M. von Bismark continued,

"Asked me why we do not dissolve the Chamber. Before we do that, gentlemen, we should like the country to have an opportunity to learn to know you right well." ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.)

M. von Bonin, an independent deputy, who cannot be strictly said to belong to any fraction of the Chamber, but who is of the old Prussian Liberal party, next spoke. He was lately President of the province of Posen, but was removed on account of his political opinions. He declared that had the state of things in the province been as it is now four weeks ago, when he was still in office, he would most decidedly have opposed the exceptional measures that have been taken. "Has the Government," he said,—

"Really so little knowledge of the circumstances as to believe (as M. von Bismark lately said) that the expense of those measure will be covered by a few hundred thousand thalers?"

Schulze-Delitsch, the well-known and eloquent Fortschritt deputy and leader, made a speech which was the best of the day, and confirmed Deputy Hennig's statements with respect to the passage of the frontier. "I have before me," he continued,—

"A letter from a member of the Association for the Protection of German Interests in Posen—an association which here also has an especial claim to be acknowledged as reliable in its judgments—a letter containing such bitter complaints of the convention that it is not possible to read it here. I will refer only to one passage of it. The effect of the measures taken has been most unfavourable to traffic, trade, and credit, which last has been destroyed by the manifesto of the Over-President. Also the position of the Germans in the kingdom of Poland should be weighed. A great deal of German capital is employed in Poland; many Germans are there resident. The most violent antipathy would be aroused against these. Our Baltic ports, too, are much affected by the measures taken; the conclusion of affairs is rendered difficult; the premium against war risks on Prussian ships is raised. The Government damages all interests, of Poles and of Germans, at home and abroad."

The debate concluded to-day. The resolution was carried by 248 against 57. The minority was composed of the Vincke fraction, the Catholics, and the Conservatives. Von Sybel made a remarkable speech. Vice-President Behrend declared that, although he had not authorized its publication, the conversation reported in the papers as having occurred between him and M. von Bismark (with respect to Poland falling to Prussia, &c., as mentioned in one of my recent letters) had really taken place.

Business Announcements.

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Silver Egg Frames. Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickel-silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.

Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. Gentman Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmenaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuck-stud cases, Mascine Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

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5. Red, White and Blue.
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ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.

ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.

AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.

AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.

BARYUM, Nitrate.

CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.

CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.

COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcobolic; and for the Dry process.

COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.

ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.

GUN COTTON, Soluble.

GUN PAPER Soluble.

GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.

GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.

IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture Simple and Compound.

IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionium in Solution.

KAOLIN.

LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.

LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.

MAGNESIUM Ribbon.

MERCURY, pure, distilled.

NAPTHA.

POTASH, Nitrate, pure.

POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.

ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.

ROUGE, finest, for polishing.

SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.

SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)

SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.

SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.

SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.

TANNIN, pure.

TURMERIC Paper, in Books.

TRIPOLI finest Venetian.

VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of

VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Soenne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.

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Glass Moulded and Hard Porcelain, 6½ by 4½ to by 10.

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Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—

2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

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Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Sand.
Extra Albumenized do.
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" Thick Positive.
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Salted do.
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SIZES.
22 by 17
and
17 by 11

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
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The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

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Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
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FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

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Do.	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.
Apply to		S. BURSTALL & Co.	

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret